

U.S. Index Shows Economy May Be Speeding Up Again

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The index of leading indicators jumped 1.3 percent in November, another strong sign that the U.S. economy is growing again after a four-month pause, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

None of the 11 available indicators contributed to the increase in the index, which is designed to foreshadow the direction of future movement in the economy.

The growth, the largest since an increase of 1.5 percent in February, followed a revised 0.5 percent decline in October. The department earlier reported a 0.7 percent drop for October, and it also revised upward to 0.9 percent, a gain in September that had been estimated at 0.7 percent.

An increase in building permits and in a measure of the money supply, known as M2, adjusted for inflation, contributed the most to the rise in the index. An increase in the inflation-adjusted value of con-

tracts and orders for business plants and equipment was the next most important factor.

The length of the average work week grew a little; claims for unemployment insurance dropped; stock prices improved, and consumer goods orders increased as did the

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit through November rose to \$15.4 billion. Page 7.

price of some raw materials, suggesting increased demand.

Only the rate of change in business and consumer borrowing and the speed at which sellers were delivering goods were negative factors in November.

Anticipating the solid increase in the index, the economic consulting firm of Townsend-Greenspan & Co. told its clients: "Recent economic reports generally reflect a stronger economy, tipping the balance further in favor of the verdict that the third-quarter slowdown was a 'pause' rather than the prelude to a recession."

Last week, the Commerce Department estimated that the gross national product, the measure of the nation's output of goods and services, was growing at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 2.8 percent this quarter, up from 1.6 percent in the third quarter.

A number of forecasters now expect that real GNP will rise at a 4 percent rate or more in the first half of 1985. However, some still expect another quarter or so of slower growth before such a pace is reached.

For instance, Roger Brinner and David Wyss of Data Resources Inc. said: "We expect at least one more quarter of poor GNP growth. The trade balance has not yet fully reacted to the rise in the dollar, and the dollar has risen even further," reaching all-time highs against several currencies.

In addition to the GNP estimate, November figures for personal income and outlays, employment and new orders for durable goods all showed strong upward movements. Industrial production, which is most directly affected by the flow of imported goods, rose only 0.4 percent, retarding a decline of the same magnitude in October.

The better economic tone also was reflected in a 0.6 percent increase in November for another composite index, the coincident index, which measures the current state of the economy.

In the preceding four months that index, like the economy, had not declined but had shown virtually no growth. An increase of 303,000 in the number of employees on nonfarm payrolls was the biggest factor contributing to the rise in the index.

OPEC Seeks Price Accord; 2 U.S. Firms Cut Quotes

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries struggled toward a pricing compromise Friday after approving a vague plan for independent auditing of members' oil sales.

Several OPEC delegates here said they expected the cartel to end its regular winter meeting Saturday with a final accord aimed at stopping the recent slump of prices. But the oil industry remained skeptical about prospects for reversing the slump.

Reflecting that skepticism, Conoco Inc., a unit of Du Pont Co., said Friday that it cut the price of its "benchmark" West Texas Intermediate crude oil by \$1.30 a barrel to \$26.30, effective Jan. 1. Reuters

Mr. Pekala amended his evidence in court to say that Mr. Piotrowski had said that the deputy minister had wanted Father Popieluszko's activities curbed. "I mistakenly interpreted this as meaning they wanted illegal action," he said. He was not asked nor did he explain how he had come to discover his mistake since his interrogation.

He said that, while the abduction and intimidation of Father Popieluszko was planned in early October, the prospect of similar attacks on two priests known for their links to the Solidarity opposition, Father Jankowski and Stanislaw Malkowski, also was raised.

Mr. Pekala, another former lieutenant, Waldemar Chmielewski and Mr. Piotrowski, all have confessed to killing Father Popieluszko and face the death sentence. A security police colonel, Adam Pietruszka, is accused of abetting the crime, a charge that he rejects. The trial was adjourned until Friday.

In evidence on the second day of his trial here, Leszek Pekala, a cashiered lieutenant in a security division that monitored the political activity of Roman Catholic priests, recalled how, on the night of his death, the slight and sickly Father Popieluszko bolted from the car trunk in which he was being transported and shouted, "Save me, save me, spare my life, you."

Toward the end of nearly six hours of testimony, Mr. Pekala was questioned about pre-trial statements that the man he said organized and led the kidnapping and murder, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, told him that an unnamed

Lezsak Pekala, one of the Polish security officers accused of killing a Roman Catholic priest, in testimony Friday.

Polish Police Agent Says Priest Begged for Life

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

TORUN, Poland — The Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko pleaded with his Polish security police abductors to spare his life, one of the two Solidarity priests' confessed killers said Friday.

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INSIDE

■ Soviet scientists worry about the growing computer gap between East and West. Page 2.

■ The General Accounting Office itself is accused of wasteful overspending. Page 3.

■ After 30 years of fighting Greek and Turkish Cypriots, danced and sang together at a holiday celebration. Page 5.

■ A selection of the best classical records of 1984. Page 6.

■ Argentina and its banks neared agreement on a debt-restructuring package. Page 7.

MONDAY

Argentina's Museum of Subversion, giving the military's interpretation of the 1970s guerrilla movement, is part of a legacy President Raúl Alfonsín must contend with.

While all 13 OPEC members approved the principle of audits, details of how the system will work are being left to a five-member committee headed by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia. The other members have condominiums in cities and a joint-stock company set up near Guangzhou.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The Associated Press
Ballots being emptied Friday at a counting station in New Delhi as tallying began.

Gandhi Sweeps To Wide Lead In India Voting

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi appeared headed early Saturday toward a landslide victory in India's parliamentary elections.

Mr. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party was ahead of its rivals in incomplete election returns for the contested 511 seats in the Lok Sabha, or governing house of Parliament, capturing nearly 8 out of every 10 seats. By 2 A.M., the party had taken 183 of 236 constituencies where results had been declared, the official All India Radio said.

More than 230 million voters went to the polls. Projections of voting trends suggested that Mr. Gandhi would win more than 400 seats in Parliament, a majority greater than those commanded both by his assassinated mother, Indira, or his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister.

The Congress (I) Party currently holds 355 seats in Parliament, followed by the Communist Party (Marxist) with 36 seats, the People's Party with 25, the Janata Party with 21 and the splinter Bharatiya Janata Party with 16.

Voting trends indicated that the populous Hindi-speaking belt in the north, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, would give Mr. Gandhi's party nearly 200 of 225 seats.

Several opposition leaders, including the Bharatiya Janata Party leader, Atal Behari Vajpeyi, and the Janata Party leader, Chandra Shekhar, were trailing far behind their opponents.

Mr. Vajpeyi said Friday that his defeat in the Gwalior district by the former maharajah Madhav Rao Scindia, of the former Gwalior princely state, was "in no small measure due to money power, muscle power and ministerial power."

Mr. Vajpeyi, whose leg was broken during the campaign in an attack by political rivals, said he would continue to fight against the "criminalization of politics, the institutionalization of corruption and the devaluation of democratic institutions which the Congress (I) symbolizes."

The Congress Party, however, suffered a major setback in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, where the regionally based Telugu Desam Party led in at least 25 of the 42 districts. The home affairs minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, was unexpectedly defeated by the Bharatiya Janata candidate, C. Janga Reddy, but Mr. Rao, contesting also in Maharashtra state, won a seat in Parliament.

Last August, Mrs. Gandhi tried to unseat the government of Andhra Pradesh, led by the chief minister, N.T. Rama Rao, a former screen star. Mr. Rama Rao mounted a statewide campaign and was reelected.

But Saturday's election returns did not show the expected backlash against Congress (I) in neighboring southern India states. The party was leading in 25 of the 26 parliamentary districts in Karnataka state and with an alliance with the all-India Dravidian party in adjacent Tamil Nadu appeared headed for another victory. In Kerala state, which like West Bengal is dominated by the Communist Party, Congress (I) was leading strongly in 13 of the 13 seats it was contesting.

In West Bengal, where Congress (I) holds only four of 42 parliamentary seats, the party held firm leads in five districts and slender margins in eight others.

Soviet Says It Is Testing A Model of Space Shuttle

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is testing a model of a reusable space vehicle, similar in concept to the U.S. space shuttle, but is not convinced of its economic viability, a top Soviet scientist said Friday.

Roald Z. Sagdeev, head of the Soviet Space Research Institute, confirmed that the spacecraft Cosmonaut-1614, which orbited the Earth on Dec. 19 and splashed down in the Black Sea, was an experiment in reusable spacecrafts.

"I can confirm we are considering technical and economical aspects," Mr. Sagdeev said. The Soviet Union would like to do much more research because "we are not completely convinced" the shuttle is economically justified, he said.

He added: "I don't think we will eventually have a copy of the American model," referring to the U.S. shuttle now in operation.

Mr. Sagdeev answered questions after a news conference on the Soviet Vega project, which is studying Halley's comet with the cooperation of scientists from other countries.

The Soviet news agency Tass, in reporting the descent of Cosmonaut-1614 in the Black Sea last week, referred to it only as "another artificial Earth satellite." But Western analysts have concluded that the Dec. 19 test was one in a series with so-called spaceplanes.

Pictures of the model were taken by Australians in 1983 when a Soviet ship was seen retrieving a 10-foot-long (three-meter) craft, resembling the U.S. shuttle, from the Indian Ocean.

The craft tested by the Russians is considered to be a one-third-scale model of a spaceplane. Like the U.S. shuttle, the spaceplane is reusable, capable of controlled descent.

The Soviet Union also is believed to be developing a larger reusable space vehicle that could carry more equipment and that more closely resembles the shuttle.

In public statements, the Russians have been critical of the U.S. shuttle program, saying it is risky, expensive and part of U.S. designs to militarize space.

The U.S. Library of Congress has compiled figures that show that more than half of everything sent into space by both the Soviet Union and the United States has a military application. Last week, it was reported that the next U.S. shuttle flight will put into orbit a secret air force satellite.

Mr. Sagdeev, a member of the Soviet Academy of Science, said the Vega mission, involving two unmanned space probes launched this month, was proceeding smoothly.

The two probes, carrying equipment made by U.S., French, Polish, Bulgarian and Czechoslovak scientists, will drop robot landers into Venus's atmosphere in June and then continue toward a rendezvous with Halley's comet.

Marxists Struggle to Justify China's New Look

The writer of this dispatch has just completed a three-year assignment as bureau chief of The New York Times in Beijing.

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The sweeping economic changes set in motion by China's leadership over the last six years have produced an almost total reinterpretation of the country's official Communist ideology.

While Soviet-style Marxism has become mired down, the Chinese are evolving a more flexible

China Under Deng: A Practical Path

system. They have peeled away some would say repudiated — familiar Marxist tenets that retarded the nation's ability to modernize itself.

The leadership of Deng Xiaoping has scrapped the personality cult of Mao and muted the call for class struggle. Beijing no longer talks of exporting revolution, but of importing Western technology and management

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A decrease in demand for the light crudes in recent years has forced producers to sell below official prices, undermining OPEC's influence on the market.

Ministers were debating proposals to narrow the official OPEC price range. The range now is \$26 for the heaviest crudes to \$30.50 for the extra-light varieties. That compares with the current free-market range of about \$26 to \$27.50.

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Soviet Catch-22: More Computers, Yes; Free Information, No

By Sergey Schremann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For anyone feeling threatened by the spread of little computers into businesses, schools and homes, there is still a sanctuary in the developed world where the abacus is king and floppy disks are badly manufactured photographic records.

No young Russians sit glued to video screens chasing invaders from outer space and none of their older brothers are busy at their personal computers finding ways to break into private mainframes.

The situation is one that may give comfort to the guardians of secrecy in the Kremlin. But it is one that is alarming members of the scientific and academic elite, who are saying that unless something is done to raise computer consciousness in the Soviet Union, the East-West gap in electronic technology will become unbridgeable.

Anatoli P. Alexandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences, said last January in *Izvestia*, the government newspaper, that training in computers had to become a national priority.

"We must build a program somewhat like the one we developed to eliminate illiteracy after the October Revolution, a program that is probably no less important in today's world," he said.

Action has been slow and cautious. Part of the reason is that popularizing the computer would make it difficult to continue tight controls on information.

So far, pilot programs have been set up at two schools, in Moscow and in Novosibirsk, with 20 personal computers each. Officials say 150 schools are expected to have programs by 1986.

The focus of the training is a table-top model named Agat, for which the Apple II served as a

prototype. Some Soviet wags have suggested that the Agat could more properly be called *yabloko*, Russian for apple.

Production of Agat computers has been slow. Yevgeni P. Velikhov, a vice president of the Academy of Sciences who heads the Department of Information Science, Computer Technology and Automation, said in a recent issue of the academy's journal *Vestnik* that production was still of the order of "tens a year" and that quality was a problem.

The designer of the computer, A.F. Ioffe of the Ministry of the Radio Industry, wrote recently:

"Mass production of this machine demands a solution to the problem of reliability of all its components. And this requires huge expenditures and even a certain change in the psychology of the workers, who are still oriented toward gross production."

The allusion was to an aspect of economic planning that still emphasizes the overall fulfillment of "gross production" plans expressed in rubles, instead of meeting the demand for a specific range of high-quality goods.

Although large computers have long become a fixture in government agencies, large industrial plants and in the military, the debate over the spread of personal computers has disclosed an anxiety that unless Soviet society can be made "computer friendly," computers will remain an exotic tool.

Mr. Alexandrov wrote, "We are not making sufficiently effective use of even the comparatively few computers being manufactured for industry and for design and research agencies."

The problem, he said, is a lack of trained personnel and the fact that managers are "not sufficiently aware of the potential of computers." His urgency

seemed to stem from the embargo imposed by the United States on the export of electronic technology to the Soviet Union.

In the 1970s, Soviet leaders hoped to keep abreast of the West through imports of high technology. But the embargo imposed by former President Jimmy Carter after Soviet forces joined the fighting in Afghanistan drove home to the Russians that they would have to develop their own electronic expertise. The result has been a concerted effort within the Soviet bloc to develop its own computer industry, and an effort by Soviet agents to tap Western technology by whatever means possible.

The longer-term solution is to get computers into schools.

"The coming of computers to the schools is inevitable," Andrei P. Yershov, a computer expert in the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences, wrote: "It is an indispensable factor in the spread of information. Schools must assimilate the computer as a subject and as a tool of study. Programming must become a second literacy."

But while Soviet scientists cite slow production, shoddy computers, lack of consumer interest and similar factors, Western experts believe a far greater obstacle stands in the way — the inherent wariness of the state about any technology whose grist is information.

Professor Loren Graham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a specialist in Soviet science policy, wrote recently that the access to data inherent in computer use runs counter to basic principles of Soviet control.

"The Soviet Union has a tradition of barring individual control over communications," he wrote. "It controls information zealously and is the most secretive industrialized power."

This is a system where not only statistics for most metals, but the provincial output of such seemingly innocuous goods as cotton fabrics is now secret, not to speak of infant mortality, grain production and crime rates.

There is also the specter of dissidents armed with high-speed printers churning out copies of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's history of the Soviet labor camp system, "Gulag Archipelago," from floppy disks smuggled in by foreign tourists.

At Soviet offices, common office copiers are kept under strict control and are locked away at night.

Such considerations effectively rule out the possibility that private citizens will be able to buy personal computers anytime soon, and officials usually talk about supplying them to schools, offices and research facilities.

The problem the Soviet Union thus faces is how to join in the information revolution without giving away information. The traditional approach has been to give access on a need-to-know basis. Academic researchers working on the United States, for example, are allowed to consult the closely guarded files of American periodicals.

But the proponents of computerization say that computer literacy must be spread broadly if the Soviet Union is to learn how to apply the new technology.

"One of the most important tasks before us is to develop an interest in personal computers among consumers," Mr. Velikhov of the Academy of Sciences wrote. "So far only tens are being produced per year, and there has been little interest beyond a small group of biologists, chemists and other specialists."

"This leads to a vicious circle: Consumers do not see any need for personal computers . . . and producers do not produce them," he added.

U.S. Speeds Famine Relief to Ethiopian Refugees in Sudan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is giving priority to emergency airdrops and sealifts to Sudan to help it cope with a new wave of refugees from northern Ethiopia who are crossing the border on foot to escape famine, Reagan administration officials say.

In a briefing, F. Allen Harris, director of the State Department's emergency refugee operations office, said he had just returned from witnessing a tide of about 50,000 men, women and children walking from the Ethiopian provinces of Eritrea and Tigre on two separate routes.

The two provinces, hard hit by the drought in eastern Africa, also have secessionist movements hostile to the government in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Harris said there was a confirmed report that Ethiopian Air Force planes attacked a refugee trail on Dec. 7, killing 18 people and wounding 53. Princeton Lyman, a deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the Ethiopians might have thought these were armed insurgents on the move.

He said thousands of Ethiopians were reaching the border area daily and that there was no way of predicting when the flow would stop. There are estimated to be about three million people living in Tigre and Eritrea, he said.

"What we know is that people are hungry, and because they are hungry they keep moving," Mr. Harris said. "I don't think we ex-

pect all the three million people to move. We don't have a good understanding of how many people may move."

State Department officials refused to comment on what if any aid the United States was giving to rebel relief organizations in the contested Ethiopian provinces. But according to Western diplomatic sources, the United States, with the help of private charity organizations, has been quietly funneling food to these areas for the last year.

The sources said 30,000 to 40,000 metric tons (33,000 to 44,000 short tons) of food have been shipped to Sudanese ports and then carried by truck to the rebellion-affected provinces for distribution. The sources, who requested anonymity because of the political sensitivity of the effort, said that while the Ethiopian government was aware of the aid, State Department officials were concerned it would block future shipments if the effort were widely publicized.

The refugees are being gathered in reception centers. Mr. Harris said. One is at Wadchiraffe, near Kassala. In August, there were 4,500 refugees in that camp. But last week the number had risen to 33,000, all of them Eritreans. The camp had temporarily run out of water and was so short of food that it could admit no new refugees.

A measles epidemic had broken out in the camp, affecting children particularly. Mr. Harris said that normal children rarely die from measles, but that when they are malnourished and tired, as they were after a trek as long as 30 or 40 days, the mortality rate was high.

United Press International

Senator Edward M. Kennedy touring a village near the Sudanese city of Kassala. He ended a two-week tour of drought-affected areas in Ethiopia and Sudan Wednesday.

At Sefawa, there are 26,000 people, with 5,000 more being held at the border, awaiting accommodations. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has moved 9,000 from Sefawa to a place called El Fau, 180 miles (290 kilometers) to the west, where there is an irrigation site with water.

James N. Purcell, director of the State Department's bureau for refugee programs, said that even though the Ethiopians were going to Sudan for help, Sudan itself is "suffering from drought and a weakened economy." But its roads and airfields make it more accessible to relief efforts than Ethiopia's

northern provinces. The United Nations estimated last summer that the program for refugees in Africa in 1985 would cost about \$142 million, of which \$37.7 million was allocated to Sudan. Mr. Purcell said. In October, the United States pledged \$39.8 million for African refugees.

Vietnamese Close In on Rebel Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

sites deeper inside Thai territory. An all-out assault on Ampil would increase the refugee burden and the fall of the camp would be a major blow to the front, one of three major resistance groups fighting Hanoi's occupation forces and the smaller army of the pro-Hanoi Cambodian government set up after Vietnam invaded in late 1978.

Ampil is better defended than was Kithisen, which was penetrated by a tank-led attack. Ampil is defended by an estimated 5,000 well-entrenched guerrillas, fringed by thick forests and somewhat protected by a lake. Rithisen is located on a flat, sparsely vegetated plain where tanks could easily maneuver.

At Rithisen, accurate Vietnamese artillery fire thwarted rebel efforts to counterattack the camp, the military sources said. More than half of the camp has been razed or burned by the Vietnamese.

Journalists were told by the guerrillas that some of their wounded fellow fighters could not be evacuated from Rithisen because of the Vietnamese artillery, which appeared to be accurately directed by forward observers.

A Thai officer, who has observed Vietnamese operations in past years, said the Vietnamese would probably pull out of Rithisen on their own. "It's not worth holding a wasteland," he said.

Guerrilla officials have said they deliberately pulled out of Rithisen and were seeking to cut the Vietnamese Army's supply lines and harass it with small-unit raids.

Patrick A.J. Van de Velde, a UN officer, said that 62,000 former residents of Rithisen were being cared for by international aid agencies at an evacuation site known as Red Hill. The UN border group is the key co-ordinating agency for international relief at the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Van de Velde said there are now on Thai soil about 124,500 Cambodians — excluding those from Ampil — who were driven out of their camps over the past year.

Vietnam-Cambodia War

The Associated Press

Vietnamese forces, in their sixth dry-season offensive in Cambodia, are fighting for control of the largest Cambodian resistance camp and have staged other attacks along the length of the Thai-Cambodian border.

Here is a look at developments in the conflict.

THE OPPOSING SIDES: The Vietnamese, who invaded Cambodia in late 1978, are fighting three major Cambodian resistance groups — the Communist Khmer Rouge whom they removed from power, the anti-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and followers of the former Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Vietnamese maintain about 160,000 troops in Cambodia and are assisted by the small army of the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. Armed strength of the resistance is generally estimated at more than 30,000 for the Khmer Rouge, 12,000 for the KPNLF and 5,000 for the Sihanouk forces.

THE VIETNAMESE STRATEGY: Hanoi rarely broadcasts its intentions but Western analysts believe Vietnam is trying to inflict maximum damage on the resistance to prevent penetrations of the interior during the monsoon season. The penetrations escalated dramatically earlier this year.

THE ALLIES: The Soviet Union is Vietnam's prime supporter and military supplier. The Heng Samrin government is recognized almost exclusively by Soviet bloc countries.

China provides most of the weapons to the guerrillas. They are funnelled through Thailand, which aids the guerrillas in a number of ways.

The three-party coalition is recognized by the United Nations and enjoys strong backing from the United States and the Association of South East Asian Nations, which includes Thailand and five other countries.

THE CASUALTIES: As in past years, Cambodian civilians have been killed, wounded and forced to evacuate their homes. The United Nations says about 124,500 civilians of a total Cambodian border zone population of 250,000 are being cared for by international aid agencies in temporary refugee sites inside Thailand. There are about 20 camps along the frontier, each controlled by one of the three resistance groups. These civilians are former inhabitants of six camps inside Cambodia. More are expected to flee Cambodia.

The press has criticized ideologues for being slow to rationalize the changes made by Mr. Deng. For example, some workers asked how they could be deprived of bonuses or threatened with dismissal if they were theoretically the owners of the means of production.

But one official said most people shrugged off such inconsistencies. "Most people today don't care whether something is capitalist or socialist," he said. "They just want their lives to improve. The details are a matter for the theoreticians."

■ Scholar Defends Shift

A leading Chinese theoretician on Friday defended his nation's rejection of orthodox Marxism, saying that the 19th century philosopher's doctrine is "far from enough" to solve China's economic problems.

He said that he and Mr. Chmielewski urged that the priest, who he believed was already dead, be buried in the woods. "Only the water," he quoted Mr. Piotrowski as replying.

"I realized then that the priest would have to die and that it was no longer important whether he was dead or alive," he said. "I only wondered how things had reached this point. I was helpless. I stopped thinking, but I told myself I had to continue to obey orders."

such a way that if he had regained consciousness and straightened his legs, he would have tightened the noose around his neck and be strangled.

Mr. Pekala said he also wrapped tape over a gag in the priest's mouth. Finally, he said, a sack of stones tied to Father Popieluszko's body.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Arms Talks — Seriously?

Ambassador Edward Rowny, who was head of the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, says that it is President Reagan's strategic defense initiative — the so-called "star wars" program — that has brought the Soviet Union back to the arms control conference table. Mr. Rowny has told a Voice of America interviewer that the "star wars" initiative "is the catalyst" responsible for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's forthcoming meeting in Geneva with Secretary of State George Shultz.

That raises a basic question as to what these talks about arms can accomplish.

Members of the Reagan administration have in the past debated the utility of holding arms negotiations at all, and the reliability of any agreement made with Moscow. Influential people at the Pentagon and in the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have argued that the history of such negotiations reveals a series of setbacks to U.S. security. They have been inclined to tolerate such a meeting as the one coming up in Geneva only as a politically expedient exercise in reassuring public opinion.

The fundamental decision here is President Reagan's to make. Meanwhile, though, as Henry Kissinger warned in this newspaper on Dec. 17, the Reagan administration seems to be stuck on the argument over whether arms control talks should take place at all, at the very moment when it is about to go off to Geneva to resume them.

Are both sides prepared to give, as well as to take, in whatever negotiations result from the Gromyko-Shultz meeting?

If yes, it becomes essential to consider the

observation put forward by Mr. Rowny. If Moscow's dominant motivation in resuming talks is to obtain the abandoning or some effective limit on the development of a satellite-based strategic defensive system, that system will have to be discussed.

This is a new area of research that is potentially of crippling expense for the Soviet Union. It opens up the possibility of a crucial U.S. strategic advantage, albeit a defensive one, in the medium term.

Secretary Shultz told a NATO press conference on Dec. 14 that "while I don't know how you bargain about a research program, you can certainly talk about it. At any rate, just how the discussions and negotiations about space-related matters will be handled is one of those things that we're discussing in detail with the president." Soon Robert McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, was saying that "the research program and our intentions for it have to be on the table and a matter for discussion and agreement and negotiation." But then Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared flatly that the president would not bargain away the space defense program.

That program, in any event, will not be the only issue in Geneva. Whatever the issue, serious negotiation presupposes a willingness to contemplate reciprocal concessions. And if the United States and the Soviet Union go to Geneva, and beyond, it should be with the recognition that, in Mr. Kissinger's phrase, the chance may exist to change "not only the tone but also the substance of international relations."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Afghanistan Fights On

Did the Soviets, given to planning, have a five-year plan for the conquest of Afghanistan when they invaded in December 1979? If so, they have not fulfilled it. Neither by their own brutal efforts nor by the service of their few Afghan recruits have they managed to put down a brave resistance. Simple people, fighting with hand-me-down weapons, have borne tremendous costs and kept a modern, well-armed state from imposing an alien political will. The fight for freedom in Afghanistan is an awesome spectacle and deserves generous tribute. Does it also deserve greater American support, beyond the reported several hundred million dollars now being provided?

Many in the Afghan resistance think so, and a broad collection of American liberals and conservatives, admiring the fighters' courage and anti-communism, appear to agree. In Congress in October a unanimous resolution urged "material aid, as the United States considers appropriate, to help [the Afghan people] fight effectively for their freedom." Some of the resolution's sponsors say the amounts and kinds of help reaching the guerrillas mock the significance of their cause.

It seems strange to find an administration led by Ronald Reagan having to fend off a charge of letting down the Afghans. The irony, however, does credit to the administration's

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Afghanistan Five Years Later

The Russian contingent, as Moscow prefers to call the troops, faces a formidable resistance movement armed with equipment supplied by nations as diverse as Saudi Arabia, China and the United States. The movement's weakness — internal division along religious, political and tribal lines — is Moscow's strength. [But] the fighting could drag on. The longer it continues, the harder it may be for the Soviet Union to get out of the quagmire. It is a great pity that the Soviet public, kept largely uninformed about what is going on in Afghanistan, has little or no power to influence the Kremlin.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

And Now That Fearsome Eve

One of the most distressing problems for Americans today is not the \$200-billion federal budget deficit. It is how to get through New Year's Eve in the company of your sanity. The deficit will be lowered eventually, but New Year's Eve will always loom just as big, a fearsome festival that every December dares you to have a good time.

Be honest: Have you ever met anyone who thoroughly enjoyed a New Year's Eve? An aunt of mine came the closest — she had a baby, an event that she said was much less painful than the party she would have had to attend. "It was so much nicer kissing the baby," she said to me, "than all those drunks."

— Ralph Schoenstein in *Newsday*.

FROM OUR DEC. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Census Takers Hard to Find

NEW YORK — The Government Census Bureau, which is preparing to take the decennial census of the United States beginning next month, is unable to secure enough men to work as enumerators at \$15 a week owing to the state of general employment throughout the country. Mr. Duran, the chief of the Bureau, stated [on Dec. 28]: "We have hundreds of posts as census enumerators which we cannot fill owing to our inability to find applicants. The situation is causing anxiety, as it may retard the work, for which reason I invite public-spirited citizens to come to our help. The reason why we cannot secure men is that there is so much prosperity throughout the country that everybody is fully employed."

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Whitney

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel. 836-4902. Telex: 262009. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 71302126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. U.S. subscription: \$34 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

A Strategy for Overcoming the Partition of Europe

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

The writer was President Carter's assistant for national security affairs.

WASHINGTON — The 40th anniversary of the fateful Yalta meeting of Feb. 4 to 11, 1945, at which the allied Big Three completed the process of conceding Eastern Europe to Stalin, Yalta continues to symbolize the unfinished struggle for Europe's future. By now it should be clear that this struggle is unlikely to be resolved unless an active role is assumed by Europe itself.

It should also be clear that there must be better options for Europe and America than either a partitioned Europe that perpetuates the U.S.-Soviet collision or a disunited Europe, divorced from America, that acquiesces piecemeal to Soviet domination over Eurasia.

There is a better option: a politically more vital Europe less dependent militarily on America, encouraged in that direction by an America guided by historic vision, leading eventually to a fundamentally altered relationship with Eastern Europe and Russia.

But that objective, so essential to Europe's restoration, cannot be accomplished as an American victory over Russia. Not will it be achieved by an explicit Russian acceptance, through a negotiated agreement, of Eastern Europe's emancipation from Russian vassalage. Moscow will not yield voluntarily.

A wider Europe can emerge only as a result of a deliberately but subtly induced process of change that can neither be quickly detected nor easily resisted. One can envisage a strategy to that end that combines five broad political, economic and military dimensions.

First, on the symbolic plane, it would be appropriate for the heads of the democratic West as a whole, perhaps on Feb. 4, to clarify through a solemn declaration the West's attitude

toward the historic meaning of Yalta, publicly repudiating not the agreement as such but its historic legacy: the partition of Europe. The West should reaffirm its commitment to a restored Europe free of extra-European control. It should reject and condemn Moscow's imposition on so many Europeans of a system culturally and politically alien to them. By drawing attention to the positive experience of neutral Austria and Finland, it should pledge that a more authentic Europe would not entail the European state frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Second, and in direct connection with the renunciation of Yalta's burden, the West should recommit its commitment to the Helsinki Final Act formalizing the existing territorial status quo and making human rights a legitimate international concern. This is essential, because repudiating Yalta could give Moscow the convenient argument that the territorial integrity of Poland and of Czechoslovakia is thereby again endangered.

Third, Western Europe should create opportunities for Eastern European participation in various all-European institutions, private and public. East Europeans should be encouraged to increase participation, even if initially only as observers. Western Europe should encourage closer contacts and eventually even some form of collaboration between the Common Market and Eastern Europe. The continued economic stagnation of the

Soviet-type economies enhances the timing for greater Western activism in this regard.

Fourth, Europe should intensify its aid to East Europeans struggling for political emancipation of Eastern Europe. A division of labor between America and Europe in which America is seen to be alone in supporting dissident "subversives" while Europe engages exclusively in official courtship would be self-defeating. Western Europe should be a direct partner in the struggle for Europe's future, and a well-funded French-British-West German-Italian consortium to aid East European efforts to emancipate peacefully would be an appropriate, long overdue contribution.

Fifth, the time has come to rethink the relationship between Western security and political change in Europe as a whole. The West can make the needed adjustment, and America — since it plays the central military role — should take the lead. America is needed in Europe to deter Russia not only from military aggression but from political intimidation. That is obvious and it justifies NATO and the American military presence on the Continent. But what we must change is an American military presence that reduces the incentive for the Europeans to unite politically, yet simultaneously increases the incentive for the Russians to stay put militarily in Central and in Eastern Europe.

America, in NATO, should be primarily for offsetting Soviet strategic power, deterring a Soviet attack or nuclear blackmail.

But on the ground European defense should become over the next decade a more predominantly European responsibility.

America should particularly encourage efforts at increased French-German military cooperation and eventual integration. France has a historic awareness of a European identity, while West Germany chafes under Europe's partition. A French-German army would have the manpower, resources and fighting potential to pick up the slack created by a gradual decrease in the American combat presence on the ground. The eventual fusion of these two national forces would represent a giant step toward a politically more vital Europe, yet a nation that would be less at conflict with the Soviet Union than is Europe hosting a large American army. A gradually reduced American ground presence would create pressure from even the cautious Soviet redeployment, thereby gradually creating a more flexible political situation.

A division of labor in NATO along the foregoing lines would permit Europe eventually to emerge as a major player on the Eurasian continent, along with the Soviet Union, India and China, while helping to ensure through its links with America that no single power dominates that geopolitically vital continent. For America, the emergence of a more vital Europe would be a plus. A pluralistic world is ultimately in America's interest.

In other words, Yalta must be consigned to Europe's past if it is not to be Europe's future.

This article was adapted by *The New York Times* from the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

A UN Force Has a Few Advantages

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In 1983, when the four-nation Western peacekeeping force was in trouble in Beirut after the killing of 300 U.S. and French soldiers, the United Nations was asked to take over. The West was angry when the Russians vetoed that.

But why had the concerned parties not gone to the United Nations in the first place? And why, earlier, had the United States vetoed the suggestion of posting UN observers in Beirut?

In 1983, as negotiations for Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon point to the question of what UN troops could achieve there, it will be worth considering what the United Nations can do that a Western multinational force cannot. To answer that, look at where the U.S.-French-British-Italian effort came unstuck.

In its first several months of development the multinational force did help life in Beirut start to return to normal. But when Israel withdrew from the Chouf mountains near Beirut in September 1983 the chemistry of Lebanon changed. The Chouf became a battleground between Phalangist and Druze militias. The Lebanese army tried to replace the departing Israelis. The Syrians came to the aid of the Druzes. Shiite fighters in Beirut, seeing the Lebanese army increasingly tied up in the Chouf, stepped up their activity.

There was talk of deploying UN forces into the Chouf, but the Western nations, convinced that they could handle Beirut while the Lebanese army took care of the Chouf, sat on the idea. The situation began to spin out of control and the basic structural weaknesses of the Western force were increasingly thrown into relief.

In Survival, journal of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, an Italian expert, Luigi Caligari, sums up what went wrong: "Only an active and imaginative process of joint crisis management on a coalition basis could have responded adequately to the new situation and maintained the overall cohesion and effectiveness of the force."

As we were about to leave, the woman ran up to us, looked directly at me and said with great dignity, "I do not know what the other women have. So maybe they do not know what I lack. Tell them that I have nothing except this shawl. Maybe they will give it to me." I will slowly die. You must tell them that!"

Promises never save a human being in despair. But if someone listens to the despair, it may light a moment.

Since suffering confers no rights on its victims, we who witness are the ones who are responsible for restoring these lost rights.

If help arrives only after all the people are gone, when the sands have erased the little traces proving that people once lived here, it is my duty to say: Man was here. And now he is gone because I failed him.

Miss Ullmann, the Norwegian actress, adapted this for the Los Angeles Times from her forthcoming book "Choices" (Alfred A. Knopf).

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Bhopal: Three Questions

When all the lawyers have gone home and the families of Bhopal are left to their quiet grief, it is imperative that economic elites in all countries address some key questions:

• Are our chemically dependent agricultural systems either safe or sustainable? Insects have an exceedingly short generation span. When pesticide applications are widespread, a population with a resistant strain in its gene pool will rapidly evolve into a population in which the resistance trait is common. Superpesticides spawn super pests. But alternatives exist: introduction of natural predators or sterile male insects; careful timing of planting and harvesting; use of pest-resistant varieties of seed, and parasites or pathogens for insect or weed control. "Developing" countries have had much of this knowledge for thousands of years.

• Are the policies of development assistance agencies responsive to the needs of developing countries to understand, regulate and manage the technology they have become hosts to and upon which they have become dependent? The U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank make environmental-impact assessments of projects, but they provide very little in the way of training host-country personnel for long-term control or management.

• The adversary character of the relationship among governments, environmental groups and corporations is starting to dissipate on some levels, but how much progress can really be made as long as corporations and governments continue to view crises like Bhopal only as "issue-management" or "public-relations" terms, while they continue to leave their basic policies unexamined?

J. GARY TAYLOR
Sierra Club Earthcare Network
New York



Drawing by Roodbeen in Elsevier's (Amsterdam). Distributed by Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

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Edition 11

International Herald Tribune

ARTS / LEISURE

High Reserves, Speculation Pose Danger to Market

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — As the most agitated year in art market annals draws to an end, the upheaval of the past few months appears to have gone unnoticed in the media. The reason is largely that professionals are not exactly eager to focus attention on the factors of destabilization that may be read into

SOUREN MELIKIAN

the figures published by the two leading auction houses.

The most striking characteristic of the price pattern this year is the widening of a two-tier market that first became apparent in the field of Impressionist and Modern Masters five years ago. Large works by the most famous artists, from equally famous collections, were selling at three to four times the highest price anticipated by professionals. The 1981-82 market recession interrupted the trend, which became apparent again last season and boosted not just Impressionists and Modern Masters but a few very spectacular works of art of historical significance such as the Gospels illuminated at Helmuthausen for Henry the Lion.

This year, the trend affected almost every category in the market, from Art Nouveau glass to Old Master drawings, Renaissance jewelry and Georgian silver. In February, there was the Dama vase sold by Jacques Tahan at an auction in Tokyo for was then the equivalent of 2.15 million francs. In July there were the much publicized Chatsworth drawings sent for sale to Christie's by the Duke of Devonshire. They included the Raphael study of a man's head in black chalk that sold for \$3.5 million (then about \$4.7 million), another

Raphael study that sold for £1.5 million and a Mantegna sketch of four saints in pen and brown ink that sold for £1.18 million.

In mid-November, at a Christie's auction in Geneva, an oval pendant with the bust of Hercules in high relief, made from a baroque pearl and chased gold, soared to 1.32 million Swiss francs (about \$53,000), making it the most expensive piece of Renaissance jewelry sold since World War II.

This month the focus was on Baroque bronzes. In Paris, Raymond de Nicolay sold for 10.6 million francs (\$1.1 million) a figure on a rearing horse, signed by Adriaen de Vries and probably cast by him in the second decade of the 17th century. This is three times the highest price paid for any Renaissance bronze of the Baroque age.

In all the cases that have been cited, the works of art shared three characteristics: aesthetic and technical perfection within a given category, the signature of or proven attribution to a famous master, and a glorious provenance.

The prices may be three to four times what one might have expected but at least one can see why they were paid.

What is more surprising is the parallel promotion of works of art that are big, typical and signed, but otherwise of no particular interest.

This can be seen especially in the Impressionists and Modern Masters. It was even more marked in the fall than in the spring. The André Derain fauve landscape dated 1905 that established a world record for the artist at Sotheby's in London early this month is hardly one of the finest of that period. None of the professionals I discussed it with had an explanation to offer for the price of £671,000, which all considered absurd. When

it was last seen in public in 1975, at Sotheby's sale of the Kahn Schreiber collection, it sold for £77,000. The record van Dongen in the same sale this month, which sold for £319,000, was an equally unlikely candidate for the title.

Similar observations could be made in one area other than paintings this year: antique silver. The peak of absurdity was reached in November, when one of the most pedestrian services that ever came out of the hands of Paul de Lamerie, an English silversmith of Huguenot extraction, rose to £825,000. Its weight and its historical documentation — it was commissioned by an obscure member of the English aristocracy in the 18th century — hardly seem sufficient to justify such a fantastic figure.

As long as the top prices in the two-tier market applied to extraordinary works of art surrounded by a special aura, it could make sense. The inclusion of works that are simply big and typical, and not particularly distinguished, proves that the phenomenon owes a good deal to speculation. It is based on the increasing use of the reserve system, combined with a propaganda machine that is becoming more sophisticated every year.

The reserve is the minimum price below which a work of art put up at auction will not be sold. If the hammer falls below that limit, the item goes back to its owner. In the old days, reserves were used as an elementary precaution against the hazards of auctions; vendors made sure that their property would not be sold at ridiculously low prices, which could easily happen when there was an abundance of goods. Nowadays, though, the reserve is like a barrier that a well-trained racehorse — the buyer — must

jump. Instead of responding to a minimum price it gets closer and closer to a maximum conceivable price. The estimate — the price at which auction-house experts, and spokesmen for the experts, say they "think" the object will sell for — is in turn adjusted to the reserve and echoed worldwide through a barrage of advertising press releases and, if the auction house press offices are lucky enough, news items published before the sale. The estimate thus acquires the stamp of objectivity.

In the days when buyers in any field were collectors of long standing who bought for pleasure and knew as much about prices as dealers, such a system would have been ineffective. Besides, there used to be too much to choose from and the tide of bought-in objects would have been too big for any auction house to cope with.

Under the present conditions of scarcity, however, the system can work, up to a point, all the more so as the market is invaded by new buyers with little previous exposure not just to the art market but sometimes to art as such. Some are naive enough to go to auction houses for expert advice. While the expertise is sometimes there, these would-be buyers do not seem to consider the possibility that the advice might be discreetly biased in favor of the vendor. There are several ways of getting across the basic facts concerning any work of art, from the most favorable possible angle to a soberly disparaging one. The idea of approaching an auction house for advice on what to buy and for how much is about as sound as consulting a political party on whom to vote.

The combined result of the auction houses' new policies and the new buyers' willingness to play into their hands is that the market is

so far there have not been many new CD versions of the warhorses of the standard repertoire, in part

because the Japanese, especially, have used the medium to reissue a number of classic performances of 20 and 30 years ago that sound nearly competitive with present-day products. In addition, so far at least, there has been no perceptible slackening of the exotic repertoire that has defined the LP era in its final phase.

One of the most fascinating areas of classical recording for some years has been that devoted to the authentic performance of early music. Within that field, full of alluring albums, the most noteworthy was the French Harmonia Mundi recording of Marc-Antoine Charpentier's opera of 1693, "Medée" (HMC three CDs). The opera, long neglected, is a major statement of the French Baroque, and the performance under William Christie's direction is pristine.

Another notable early-music disk was Christopher Hogwood's version of the Mozart Requiem (L'Oiseau-Lyre). This is a fine performance, with the chorus and orchestra of London's Academy of Ancient Music and a quartet of soloists headed by Emma Kirkby. But the real news was C. R. F. Maunader's thought-provoking new edition of the incomplete score.

In the realm of standard, 19th-century orchestral repertoire, the most striking symphonic disk was Giuseppe Sinopoli's pairing of Schumann's Symphony No. 2 with his "Manfred" Overture (DG). Schumann's impassioned Romanticism sounds wonderfully suited to

gard and sure support from the Chicago Symphony and its chorus (RCA).

The most consistently impressive conductor of 19th- and 20th-century orchestral repertoire on disks over the past few years has been Charles Dutoit, the Swiss leader of the Montreal Symphony. Dutoit had, as usual, several recommended albums in 1984. Perhaps the most successful were the latest installment in his Ravel series featuring the "Boléro" with the Montreal orchestra featuring "Ma Mère l'Oye," the "Pavane pour une infante défunte," "Le tombeau de Couperin" and the "Valses nobles et sentimentales" (London), and the pairing of Honegger's rugged Symphonies No. 3 and 5, by the Bavarian Radio Symphony (Erato).

The humble semi-pop disk is often discounted out of hand. Mention might be made of a collection of Beethoven overtures with Klaus Tennstedt and the London Philharmonic (Angel). Tennstedt is not always able to capture the electricity of his live appearances on disk. But these performances are really too all rare in contemporary Chopin playing.

The most unusual chamber-music album of the year was the collection of the six string quartets by the Swedish composer Wilhelm Stenhammar as played by the French Copenhagen and Gotland quartets (Caprice, three LPs).

By their very blockbuster nature, opera recordings command special attention in any year's best list. Wolfgang Sawallisch's account of Wagner's early "Die Feen" (Orfeo, three LPs), with such stalwart singers as John Alexander, Linda Eder, Gray, June Anderson and Kurt Moll, made a fine case for this quintessential Romantic opera.

In the mainstream Italian repertory, Carlo Maria Giulini came out at year's end with a moving, symphonically rich yet fully idiomatic recording of Verdi's "Trovatore" (DG, three CDs). Another first-rate Italian opera recording was the Boito "Mefistofele" conducted by the late Oliviero de Fabritiis (London, three LPs), with Nicolosi, Ghiaurov, Luciano Pavarotti, Mirilia Frei and Montserrat Caballe, all in good voice.

Supraphon provided a new version of Smetana's festive ceremonial opera, "Libuse," recorded live at the reopening of the Prague National Theater in 1983 (four LPs). Moving beyond the symphony, there is James Levine's warmly assured account of Brahms's German Requiem, with fine singing from Kathleen Battle and Hakan Hage-

Finally, contemporary music.

The LaSalle Quartet gave us a particularly impassioned yet lucid Schoenberg pairing of the artist's version of "Columbia Symphony Orchestra" from the 1950s of mainstream repertoire from Mozart to Mahler.

When they were first issued, these recordings were artificially "souped up": the CDs, by contrast, sound remarkably clear and natural. Almost as interesting are a Japanese EMI-Angel series of Wilhelm Furtwängler performances from the early 1950s. Here the sound quality is not quite such a radical improvement. But the fact of getting the 1951 Bayreuth Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at Furtwängler's tempos, all 74 minutes and 42 seconds of it, on one CD is impressive.

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Statistics Index

AMEX prices P.10 Earnings reports P.11
AMEX high/low P.10 Flights rates P. 9
NYSE high/low P.10 Interest rates P. 7
Canadian stocks P.12 Stock summary P. 6
Currency rates P. 7 Options P.11
Commodities P.11 OTC stock P.11
Dividends P. 7 Other markets P.12

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29-30, 1984

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 8

Page 7

ECONOMIC SCENE

Some Thoughtful Challenges To the Trade of Economics

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What were the most challenging economic messages of 1984? Here are our nominations: First, a committee of Roman Catholic bishops, led by Archbishop Rembert G. Weakland of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, raised serious questions about the performance of the U.S. economy, especially concerning its effect on the poor, at home and abroad. Is it enhancing or degrading human dignity? Is it giving everyone a chance to share and participate in the work and life of the community?

The bishops offered worrisome evidence that, while economic growth occurs, the benefits do not reach the poor. They want action and results, not abstraction and rationalizations.

Their questions were deep and disturbing to the currently dominant creed of self-interest. A self-appointed "lay commission" of prominent Catholics, headed by a former Treasury Secretary, William E. Simon, and Michael Novak, a writer at the American Enterprise Institute, did carry out a pre-emptive strike against the bishops' report, criticizing it as naive and lacking in understanding of the way market economics work.

However, *Commonweal*, a Catholic journal, responded: "Those who have read a little economics may shrug off the bishops' concern with equitable income distribution as moral naivete'; those who have studied a little more economics are likely to give the bishops a serious hearing."

The business community, the politicians and the economics profession were slow to respond to the bishops' moral challenge. But the church has been around a long time and is prepared to wait and work for a stronger response.

Our second nomination, a more direct "scientific" and technical challenge to the economics profession, in its own terms, came last year from Professor Lester C. Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In his book, "Dangerous Currents: The State of Economics," Mr. Thurow assailed his fellow economists for sticking to worn out and narrow economic models that are a poor guide to public policy.

"Occupying the high technical ground with a boldness and confidence that, to me, is not justified," he wrote, "economists have been able to cow the public, press, policy makers and politicians in ways not usually open to academics and technical people. Paradoxically, this happens even while economists are not held in especially high repute."

INSISTING that he was still proud to call himself an economist, Professor Thurow criticized "mainstream" U.S. economists for reflecting an academic desire for theoretical consistency and rigor, while neglecting "observable, measurable realities in the world we all live in."

The conventional economists who dominate the profession seem unable or unwilling to move to new conceptions when the old ones fail to work, unlike the natural scientists, whom they pretend to emulate. As a physician, Lewis Thomas, put it this year in his "Late Night Thoughts on Listening to Mahler's Ninth Symphony":

"Things that used to seem clear and rational, matters of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Dec. 28, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

4 P.M.	5	6	D.M.	F.F.	7.L.	G.M.	B.P.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3,379.5	4,123	112.92*	348.5	0.1837	5,623	136.72	111.76	1,175.6
Brussels (a)	6,250	7,275	100.05	4,592	3.2205	12,713	26.67	24.00	1,254.6
Frankfurt	4,264	5,000	112.92*	348.5	0.1837	4,260	109	27.23	1,175.6
London (b)	1,123.5	1,265.5	22.64	4,123	72.44	1,265	27.23	27.23	1,254.6
Milan	1,922.0	2,242.0	41.42	20.07	5,623	348.5	2.95	25.20	1,175.6
New York	—	1,161.7	31.24	9,802.5	1.7820*	3,543	42.97	1,254.6	1,175.6
Paris	6,597	11,18	12.62*	4.97*	27.23	13.00	27.23	34.42	1,175.6
Tokyo	25,822	26,100	25.92	27.23	13.00	25,822	27.23	34.42	1,175.6
Zurich	2,975	3,109	22.85	24.915	0.1344	7,02	4.15	1,020.7	1,175.6
ICU	0.711	0.8185	2,224	6,500.2	1,248.84	2,574	44.751	1,880	177.514
ISDR	0.6716	0.8200	1,224	9,412	0.12	3,07	6,760	2,530	2,632

Dollar Values

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NYSE Most Actives								
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Per.	Chg. %
ComEd	26914	2734	2676	2712	+15	2712	+2.42	+0.57%
Baird	2332	3299	3126	3256	+15	3256	+1.42	+0.44%
Barron	1495	3299	3126	3256	+15	3256	+1.42	+0.44%
AT&T	12625	712	1974	1976	+16	1976	+0.02	+0.01%
TOCO	1111	1111	1111	1111	+1	1111	+0.01	+0.01%
NICOR	1321	2524	2524	2524	+16	2524	+0.02	+0.01%
Nimco	7705	1111	1111	1111	+1	1111	+0.01	+0.01%
Visart	6781	2712	2676	2712	+15	2712	+2.42	+0.57%
Ambar	4327	3857	3789	3857	+15	3857	+1.42	+0.44%
Exxon	6254	4476	4414	4476	+16	4476	+1.42	+0.44%
Walt Disney	5347	3716	3716	3716	+15	3716	+1.42	+0.44%
Scotiabank	5347	3716	3716	3716	+15	3716	+1.42	+0.44%

Dow Jones Averages								
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Per.	Chg. %
Indus	1262.27	1271.47	1181.11	1264.17	+1.25	1264.17	+0.42	+0.32%
Trans	1121.11	1121.11	1111.11	1121.11	+1.11	1121.11	+0.42	+0.32%
Upt Comp	1241.12	1247.02	1241.12	1248.46	+1.31	1248.46	+0.52	+0.41%
Total	1241.12	1247.02	1241.12	1248.46	+1.31	1248.46	+0.52	+0.41%
Utilities	972.35	982.02	973.02	973.02	+0.08	973.02	+0.08	+0.01%
Finance	972.35	982.02	973.02	973.02	+0.08	973.02	+0.08	+0.01%

NYSE Diaries								
	Class	Prev.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
Advanced	621	621	621	621	+1	621	+0.02	+0.33%
Declined	252	252	252	252	+1	252	+0.02	+0.33%
Unchanged	226	226	226	226	+1	226	+0.02	+0.33%
Total Issues	811	811	811	811	+1	811	+0.02	+0.33%
New Lows	14	14	14	14	+1	14	+0.02	+0.33%
Volume up	3,628,000	3,628,000	3,628,000	3,628,000	+1	3,628,000	+1	+0.01%
Volume down	2,231,228	2,231,228	2,231,228	2,231,228	+1	2,231,228	+1	+0.01%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.								
	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Class	Chg. %
Dec 27	118,229	118,229	+1	118,229	118,229	118,229	118,229	+0.01%
Dec 28	118,174	118,174	+1	118,174	118,174	118,174	118,174	+0.01%
Dec 29	118,124	118,124	+1	118,124	118,124	118,124	118,124	+0.01%
Dec 30	118,072	118,072	+1	118,072	118,072	118,072	118,072	+0.01%
Dec 31	118,020	118,020	+1	118,020	118,020	118,020	118,020	+0.01%

*Included in the sales figures.

Fridays' NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.
Prev consolidated close
Tables include the entire-day prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries								
	Close	Prev.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg. %
Advanced	291	291	291	291	+1	291	+0.02	+0.33%
Declined	239	239	239	239	+1	239	+0.02	+0.33%
Total Issues	811	811	811	811	+1	811	+0.02	+0.33%
Volume up	3,628,000	3,628,000	3,628,000	3,628,000	+1	3,628,000	+1	+0.01%
Volume down	2,231,228	2,231,228	2,231,228	2,231,228	+1	2,231,228	+1	+0.01%

NASDAQ Index								
	Close	Prev.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg. %
Composite	244.06	244.06	244.06	244.06	+1	244.06	+0.02	+0.01%
Industrials	253.92	253.92	253.92	253.92	+1	253.92	+0.02	+0.01%
Transport	224.41	224.41	224.41	224.41	+1	224.41	+0.02	+0.01%
Finance	224.41	224.41	224.41	224.41	+1	224.41	+0.02	+0.01%
Utilities	224.41	224.41	224.41	224.41	+1	224.41	+0.02	+0.01%
Banks	224.41	224.41	224.41	224.41	+1	224.41	+0.02	+0.01%
Services	224.41	224.41	224.41	224.41	+1	224.41	+0.02	+0.01%

AMEX Most Actives								
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Per.	Chg. %
TIE	8411	8411	8411	8411	+1	8411	+0.02	+0.33%
Demp	2242	2242	2242	2242	+1	2242	+0.02	+0.33%
HOOT	1241	1241	1241	1241	+1	1241	+0.02	+0.33%
Parke	1241	1241	1241	1241	+1	1241	+0.02	+0.33%
POERT	1241	1241	1241	1241	+1	1241	+0.02	+0.33%
Kirby	1241	1241	1241	1241	+1	1241	+0.02	+0.33%
Verbit	1241	1241	1241	1241	+1	1241	+0.02	+0.33%

Stocks Post Small Gain for Day, Week

United Press International

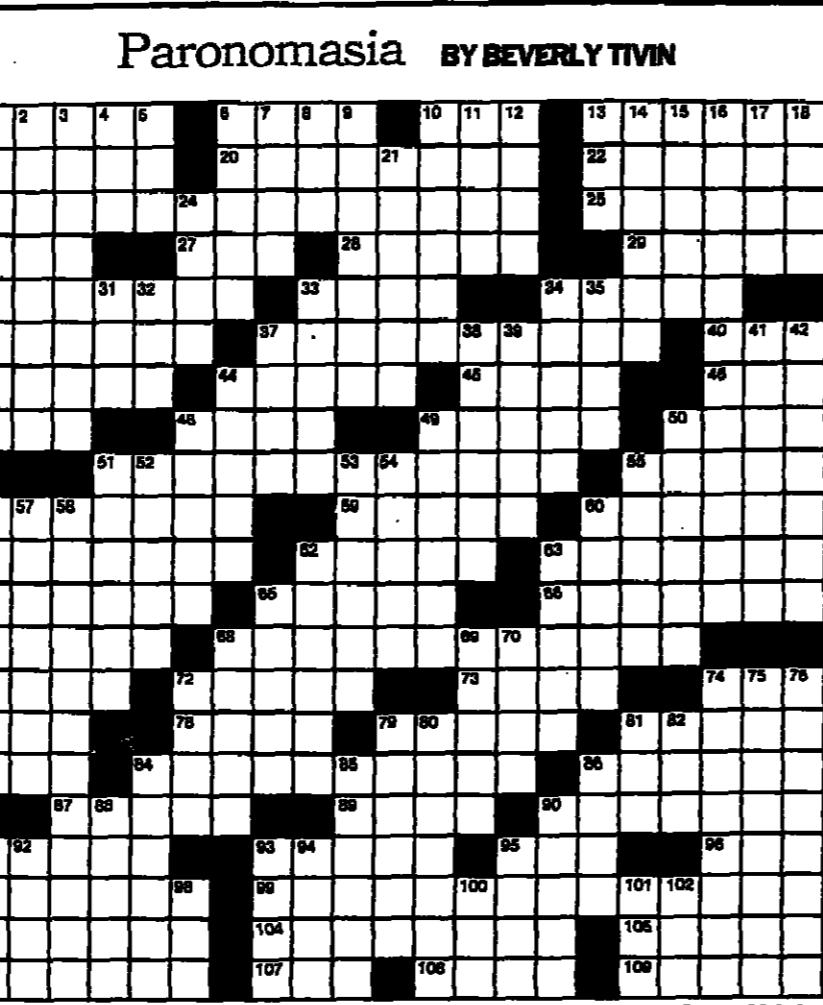
THE STOCK MARKET — The stock market finished with a modest gain Friday, as year-end pressures eased up in the next-to-last session of 198

International Market Prices									
Dec. 28									
Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. CDT									
A									
Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. CDT									
B									
Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. CDT									
C									
Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. CDT									
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Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. CDT									
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X									
Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. CDT									
Y									
Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. CDT									
Z									

U.S. Futures Dec. 28

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains						
SWEET (CBOT)						
Sales in 1984						
MOR 3,454 3,474						
JAN 3,484 3,504						
FEB 3,424 3,444						
MARCH 3,424 3,444						
APR 3,412 3,432						
MAY 3,412 3,432						
JUN 3,412 3,432						
JUL 3,412 3,432						
AUG 3,412 3,432						
SEPT 3,412 3,432						
OCT 3,412 3,432						
NOV 3,412 3,432						
DEC 3,412 3,432						
JAN 3,412 3,432						
FEB 3,412 3,432						
MARCH 3,412 3,432						
APR 3,412 3,432						
MAY 3,412 3,4						

ACROSS	ACROSS	ACROSS
1 Small shoot	47 Timetable	77 Recent, in Recklinghausen
6 Animation	48 Memorable soprano from Valencia	78 Seneca's foe
10 Jazz form	49 Confused	79 Horner or Sprat
12 Sashay	50 Folk singer Joan	81 Spanish hill
18 Where gladiators met	51 Rappy chuckles?	83 A.M.A. members
20 Turnip	52 Rodeo item	84 Bank officer?
22 Bitless headstall	53 What a QB directs	86 Rogue
23 Over-the-wire canvasses?	58 Resource	87 Complain peevishly
25 Entirely	60 Explore	88 Miller's "All My—"
26 Exploit	61 Formidable	90 Lures lecherously
27 Elect	62 Hybrid	91 Allen or Frome
28 What troubadours played	63 "d'Eté,"	93 Fiber plant
29 Celebrations	64 Moved swiftly	95 Gram weight
30 Sacks	65 Soup scoop	96 Quiet!
33 River in Bolivia	66 Ultimatums	97 Handles, as a sword
34 Cognizant	67 Beges	99 Snowy English country?
36 Magueys, e.g.	68 Wardrobe attendants in a warren?	103 Parisian pupils
37 Oenologist's goal?	71 Land owned absolutely in feudal times	104 Shore
39 Saul's uncle or grandfather	72 Eminent	105 Edmonton
43 Principle	73 Graf—	106 Slacken
44 Wally's partner	74 Pitch	107 French designer's monogram
45 Noun suffix		108 Brawl
46 Something secondary		109 Culls



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka

SPORTS

For Soviet Teens, U.S. Tennis

Players Spend Holidays Preparing for Tournament

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y. — On New Year's Eve, when the Grandfather of Cold — Ded Moroz, the Russian call him — delivers to Soviet children, four teenagers who are 4,600 miles from home will be exchanging presents in a Long Island motel.

Victoria Milvidskaya, Natalia Bykova, Alexander Volkov and Andrei Olshevsky will suffer their homesickness gracefully because their month-long visit to the United States, including the Rolex International Junior Championships at Port Washington Tennis Academy, is an important step in their development toward id-class tennis stars.

Instead of Christmas, we have tennis matches," said Milvidskaya, 17, who is the Soviet girl and the women's champion and the one member of the ruling party who speaks English. "But we meet here many people, and we are glad to see they are kind to us. We're here to see how many tennis stars there are, and now we know how to practice at home to try to be better."

The two Soviet players — Olga Morozova and Alex Metreveli — were regulars on the international professional circuit a decade ago and became members of the national team that competed in the World Team Tennis Cup, now defunct, in 1977. Then, with few exceptions, Russians have not competed in the United States. Mikhail Gorbachev, an official of the Soviet Tennis Federation, said the years had stayed away because

they could not play successfully in these tournaments."

"But we practice," Milvidskaya said. "And our coaches try to grow a new generation of tennis players."

Morozova is now the coach of the Soviet national team and will bring a group of her protégés — Larisa Savchenko, Natalia Reva, Elena Eliseenko and Svetlana Chernova — to the United States in January to compete on the Virginia Slims circuit.

Metreveli is a vice minister of sport in Soviet Georgia; the young men who have followed him into the sport are not yet at the caliber of the country's women and will limit themselves to lesser tournaments in Western Europe this winter.

The four teenagers at Port Washington, coached by Anatoli Lepeshkin and Larisa Preobrazhenskaya, and accompanied by Timirk, are the wave of the future for Soviet tennis. Before this tournament the quartet spent three weeks in Florida, performing creditably in three junior tournaments. The two girls, slow-court baseliners, like most of their American counterparts, are considered more advanced than the boys and are expected to do well in the Rolex, with its field of youngsters from 43 countries.

Alex Aitchison, the tournament director, said that the Russians had been invited since the tournament's inception eight years ago but had never responded before. This year, through the intercession of a Soviet official who organized the World Team Tennis entry, they accepted.

Asked the goal of the Soviet contingent, Milvidskaya consulted with her elders in whispered Russian, then answered, "Now we prepare for the Olympic Games." Moments later, Timirk offered a reporter and a photographer ornamental pins in the shape of Misha the Bear, the symbol of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, the last Summer Games that the Russians entered. They boycotted Los Angeles last summer, and have expressed consternation about the choice of Seoul, South Korea, as the site for the 1988 Games.

Except for Milvidskaya, the Soviet teenagers attended sports academies in their hometowns, simultaneously honing their athletic skills and completing their high school educations. Milvidskaya instead studied at an English-language school near Moscow, where her parents are engineers.

"My mother took me to a club when I was a little girl," she said of her introduction to tennis. "She wanted me to be healthy. She didn't know I would play this well."

Milvidskaya and Bykova, who is ranked No. 2 among junior girls in the Soviet Union, will continue their educations at the four-year Institute of Physical Culture, an equivalent of an American college, and therefore will not join their older compatriots on the women's pro circuit later this winter.

Both are looking forward to next year's U.S. Open. No Russians have competed in it this year because they were at Moscow's Spartakiad, a quadrennial competition for Soviet-bloc athletes.



Alexander Volkov practicing for the tournament.



Victoria Milvidskaya, above, and Natalia Bykova.

Fred C. Conrad/The New York Times

In spare moments at the Tennis Academy, the Russians watch game shows on television. They will make their first foray into American stores later this week to buy gifts, and they giggled with delight when told they had missed the Christmas

crush because the equivalent holiday for Russians is celebrated a week later.

That approaching celebration has made them misy-eyed for home and family, and eager for their return to Moscow on Jan. 3.

4 Kinds of Weekend Matchups

By Bob Oates

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — After running the ball most of the time, the Seattle Seahawks threw it when they needed the touchdown that beat the Raiders last week. And that was doubtless a little preview of Coach Chuck Knox's game plan for his Seattle Seahawks when they meet the Dolphins in Miami Sunday.

The Seahawks have played two kinds of football this year — on the air and on the ground — and they'll need both to keep up with Miami's

NFL PLAYOFFS

quarterback Dan Marino, when the National Football League playoffs resume with four games in two days.

What has the look of a big weekend include four kinds of matchups:

• Seattle-Miami figures as a high-scoring fight Saturday.

• The New York Giants-San Francisco 49ers games, in San Francisco Saturday, should be a tour de force for the 49ers' Joe Montana.

• With running back Walter Payton and their fierce defense, the Chicago Bears clearly have a chance at Washington Sunday against the more successful Redskins.

• At Denver Sunday, the question is whether a defense-oriented team coached by Chuck Noll of Pittsburgh can hold off a defense-oriented team led by the league's top running quarterback, John Elway.

The last time Walter Payton was in the playoffs he ran 70 yards to beat Philadelphia, seemingly, late in the fourth quarter. When a penalty recalled the play, he couldn't do it again and Chicago bowed out of the playoffs.

This year the difference is that the Bears have the kind of defense that will give Payton, who surpassed Jim Brown's total yardage this year, more chances than he had in 1979. He is a clutch player. He could surprise the Redskins Sunday, and he provides much of the interest of this game.

Joe Theismann and John Riggins of Washington will not easily punctuate the Chicago defense.

Of the five Bears who will start in the Pro Bowl next month, four are defensive: tackle Dan Hampton and end Richard Dent (who play check-to-check on the right side of Coach Buddy Ryan's four-man line), middle linebacker Mike Singletary and strong safety Todd Bell.

On offense, with Steve Fuller quarterbacking, the Bears don't seem powerful enough to worry the Washington defense. Although Fuller was the NFL's top-rated passer for a month in November, he is only one of six quarterbacks the injury-plagued Bears have used this season and one of five who have started.

Those opposing Seattle sometimes forget that Knox came up as an offensive line coach. The new blocking schemes he put in for the Los Angeles Raiders last week had something to do with the yards they gave up to Doornink, Hughes and Seattle's other runners.

Against the Seahawks, Marino is expected to score quickly as usual with long and medium-long passes to Mark Duper and Mark Clayton. The only way Seattle can outscore Marino is to combine ball-control runs with well-designed passes of the kind Dave Krieg threw to beat the Raiders.

Accordingly, they may not have a chance to see a better day. Cold weather will compound the trouble for all. (Washington by 7.)



Joe Montana

The forecasters think it will be even colder in Denver Sunday afternoon, when the chill might help the Steelers more than the Broncos.

The Steelers don't have much experience. Their quarterback, Mark Malone, throws a hard, accurate pass, but after five years in Pittsburgh he still doesn't have the look of an NFL quarterback. Nor is backup David Woodley enough quarterback.

It is more likely that Denver's John Elway will make the decisive plays. Still learning the position, Elway has been getting by so far as a running back playing quarterback.

His runs are called scrambles, but they are something more than that. In the open field he moves at least as well as Seattle's Doornink. He doesn't take defensive people on in the same sense that Doornink can, but he has speed and running instincts.

Elway is a good athlete with a strong arm who, until he becomes a polished quarterback, can give Denver an extra dimension. For NFL teams have no defense against a running quarterback. When Elway charges away with the ball, they simply peel off from their other assignments and responsibilities and go after him.

This is why the Broncos have a chance — as one of the NFL's four best remaining teams along with San Francisco, Miami and Seattle — to win the Super Bowl. Unless Pittsburgh drops them Sunday. (Denver by 5.)

Capitals Defeat Islanders With Jarvis's 2d Goal

United Press International

JONDALE, New York — Washington, Thursday night's erratic victory over the Islanders was more than just another win. To Capitals, it was an indication that they are ready to challenge.

NHL FOCUS

New York's perennial sunny side.

Jarvis's second goal of the game at 4:10 of overtime lifted the Capitals and increased the lead in the Patrick Division by 4 points over Philadelphia. Dale Smith stopped Gaebeche's initial drive, but Jarvis picked up the rebound and fell between Smith's pads. Jarvis fell behind Smith in the end and Jarvis tapped it in.

It was very important for Jarvis said, "because it proves Brian Murray has been telling that we are better than the Stars and our system works."

where in the NHL, it was real 5, Quebec 3; New Jersey onto 1, and Boston 6. Los



The Associated Press

Bobby Carpenter of the Capitals takes a spill as he tangles with Islanders' Dave Langevin.

Gervin Scores 31 For Spurs

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN ANTONIO — A big question in the National Basketball Association this season has been: What's wrong with George Gervin? The early answer was that "Ice," at 32, was going downhill rapidly.

But the report of the demise of the sharpshooting San Antonio guard may be a little premature. If the last two games are an indication, the real Ice is back. After

NBA FOCUS

averaging only 20 points a game in his first 29 games, he has gone over 30 for the last two.

He scored 31 Thursday night at San Antonio to lead the Spurs to a 141-120 victory over Portland. He scored 16 of his points in a 44-point third quarter that turned a close game into a rout.

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was Chicago 112, Cleveland 108; San Antonio 141, Portland 120; Boston 118, Los Angeles Clippers 103 and Golden State 101, Seattle 96.

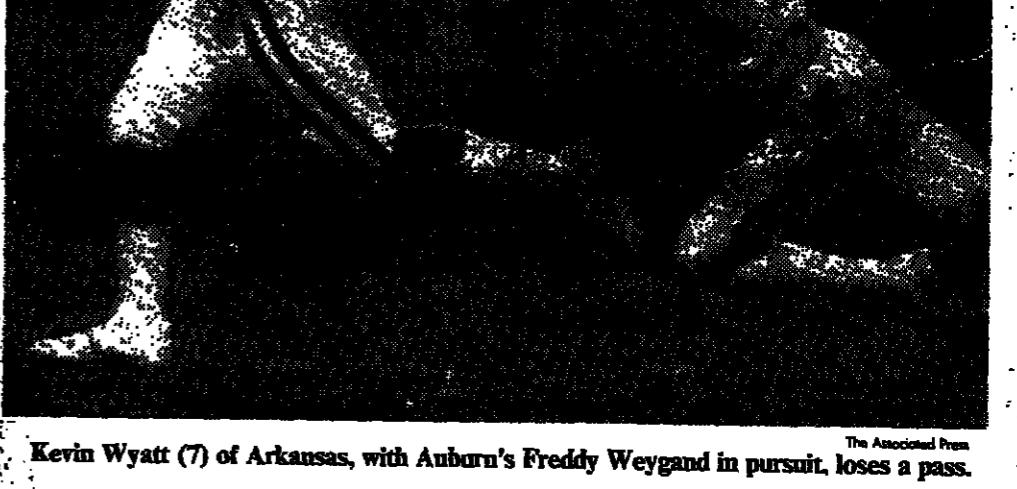
Gervin, who scored 33 Wednesday night in a loss at Denver, played only 27 minutes Thursday, but made 11 of 21 shots from the field and was 9 for 11 from the line.

"It was frustrating," Gervin said. "I had always been a scorer. People were saying age had robbed me of my skills. There never was any question I could score. I just had to get more involved."

"Life goes on," Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons said recently. "George Gervin is 32 years old. A lot of young kids have come in, and they can play the game. He's got to deal with that."

"People two-time George, and he gives up the ball. I found him to be himself. He's not looking to shoot as much."

With Gervin no longer an integral part of the offense, the Spurs have been below .500 all season. It may be that Fitzsimmons is changing his mind.



The Associated Press

Kevin Wyatt (7) of Arkansas, with Auburn's Freddy Weygand in pursuit, loses a pass.

Monaco Rally Back On, With 1984 Format

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Automobile Club of Monaco has reversed its decision to cancel the Monte Carlo Rally and said it will go ahead as planned next month.

The decision follows the announcement by the French Auto Sports Federation earlier Friday that the rally could be staged under conditions similar to those of 1984.

The Monaco club said Thursday that it was canceling the event because of what it called unacceptable conditions set by the French federation.

Enatsu was signed Wednesday to a contract with the Brewers' Triple A farm club, the Vancouver Canadians, but Poirtevin said he was signed that way only because the Brewers' roster was complete with 40 players.

In 1983, Enatsu had 82 strikeouts and 34 saves in 51 appearances, with an earned run average of 2.33. In 1984, when he was played in only about half of the season, he had 81 saves in 20 appearances.

doubted they'd win. Even on the last play, our players thought they'd win."

The victory allowed Auburn to salvage a 9-4 record for the season. Arkansas, a surprise contender for the Southwest Conference title, finished 7-4-1.

Arkansas made the deciding points with 5:30 to go in the game with a 39-yard dash down the sideline that gave the Tigers a 21-9 lead and put a damper on Arkansas' comeback attempt.

Arkansas scored another touch-down late in the game on a 25-yard pass from Brad Taylor to James Shutes to pull within six points, but Auburn's defense held the Razorbacks at bay as time ran out.

Jackson, voted the game's most valuable player, gained 88 yards in 18 carries to lead the Tiger attack.

The Razorbacks' coach, Ken Hatfield, said of Auburn: "They used a different defense than we'd seen from them in the first half. They took the fullback away from us. In the second half, we completely changed our game plan. We kept them honest with some great runs from our fullback."

(AP, UPI)

COREBOARD

Basketball

Standings

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE		NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE		NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE	
W	L	P	G	W	L
20	10	7	15	11	11
19	11	6	14	10	12
18	12	5	13	9	13
17	13	4	12	8	14
16	14	3	11	7	15
15	15	2	10	6	16
14	16	1	9	5	17
13	17	0	8	4	18
12	18	0	7	3	19
11	19	0	6	2	20
10	20	0	5	1	21
9	21	0	4	0	22
8	22	0	3	0	23

Hockey

L Standings

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE		NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE		NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE	
W	L	P	G	W	L
20	10	7	15	11	11
19	11	6	14	10	12
18	12	5	13	9	13
17	13	4	12	8	14
16					

